

JAN 17 2025

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO LAND USE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State possesses
2 a rich ranching history and cowboy culture preceding that of the
3 American west. In 1793, Captain James Vancouver presented
4 Kamehameha I with six cows and a bull. Kamehameha I placed a
5 kapu on the cattle to prevent them from being hunted or killed.
6 Over time, the herd flourished and turned feral, becoming a
7 nuisance to Native Hawaiians. Cattle would rampage through
8 villages and destroy crops, eat the thatch off the roofs of
9 houses, and occasionally hurt or kill people. In 1832,
10 Kamehameha III sent one of his chiefs to Alta California to
11 enlist cowboys who could teach his people how to work cattle.
12 The chief returned with three vaqueros who taught aspiring
13 Native Hawaiian cowboys to rope, slaughter, and breed cattle;
14 cure hides; construct fences and paddocks; and ride horses.
15 Native Hawaiians took quickly to the skills and techniques that
16 the vaqueros introduced. Native Hawaiian cowboys, known as
17 paniolo, iterated on these skills and techniques, creating a



1 distinct Hawaiian cowboy culture. Paniolo crafted their saddles
2 and gear in a style unique to them, created their own genre of
3 music accompanied by the guitar and ukulele, and also developed
4 a singular Hawaiian style of open-tuning for the guitar called
5 kihoalu, or slack key.

6 The legislature further finds that in 1908, three paniolo,
7 Ikua Purdy, Archie Kaaua, and Jack Low traveled to Cheyenne,
8 Wyoming, to compete in the biggest rodeo at the time, Frontier
9 Days. In the world championship finals, Ikua Purdy won the
10 steer-roping contest in fifty-six seconds, Archie Kaaua came
11 second, and Jack Low came sixth. The paniolo shocked much of
12 the American public with their victory over many of America's
13 best cowboys. When the three paniolo returned to Hawaii, they
14 were hailed as heroes with poetry and hula being composed in
15 their honor.

16 Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to honor the State's
17 rich ranching and paniolo culture by authorizing rodeos on lands
18 zoned for agricultural use.

19 SECTION 2. Section 205-4.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
20 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:



1 "(a) Within the agricultural district, all lands with soil
2 classified by the land study bureau's detailed land
3 classification as overall (master) productivity rating class A
4 or B and for solar energy facilities, class B or C, shall be
5 restricted to the following permitted uses:

6 (1) Cultivation of crops, including crops for bioenergy,
7 flowers, vegetables, foliage, fruits, forage, and
8 timber;

9 (2) Game and fish propagation;

10 (3) Raising of livestock, including poultry, bees, fish,
11 or other animal or aquatic life that are propagated
12 for economic or personal use;

13 (4) Farm dwellings, employee housing, farm buildings, or
14 activities or uses related to farming and animal
15 husbandry. For the purposes of this paragraph, "farm
16 dwelling" means a single-family dwelling located on
17 and accessory to a farm, including clusters of single-
18 family farm dwellings permitted within agricultural
19 parks developed by the State, or where agricultural
20 activity provides income to the family occupying the
21 dwelling;



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- 1 (5) Public institutions and buildings that are necessary
2 for agricultural practices;
- 3 (6) Public and private open area types of recreational
4 uses, including day camps, picnic grounds, parks,
5 ~~[and]~~ riding stables, and rodeos, but not including
6 dragstrips, airports, drive-in theaters, golf courses,
7 golf driving ranges, country clubs, and overnight
8 camps; provided that overnight camps in operation
9 before January 1, 1961, may be approved by special
10 permit;
- 11 (7) Public, private, and quasi-public utility lines and
12 roadways, transformer stations, communications
13 equipment buildings, solid waste transfer stations,
14 major water storage tanks, and appurtenant small
15 buildings such as booster pumping stations, but not
16 including offices or yards for equipment, material,
17 vehicle storage, repair or maintenance, treatment
18 plants, corporation yards, or other similar
19 structures;
- 20 (8) Retention, restoration, rehabilitation, or improvement
21 of buildings or sites of historic or scenic interest;



- 1 (9) Agricultural-based commercial operations as described
2 in section 205-2(d) (15);
- 3 (10) Buildings and uses, including mills, storage, and
4 processing facilities, maintenance facilities,
5 photovoltaic, biogas, and other small-scale renewable
6 energy systems producing energy solely for use in the
7 agricultural activities of the fee or leasehold owner
8 of the property, and vehicle and equipment storage
9 areas that are normally considered directly accessory
10 to the above-mentioned uses and are permitted under
11 section 205-2(d);
- 12 (11) Agricultural parks;
- 13 (12) Plantation community subdivisions, which as used in
14 this chapter means an established subdivision or
15 cluster of employee housing, community buildings, and
16 agricultural support buildings on land currently or
17 formerly owned, leased, or operated by a sugar or
18 pineapple plantation; provided that the existing
19 structures may be used or rehabilitated for use, and
20 new employee housing and agricultural support



1 buildings may be allowed on land within the
2 subdivision as follows:

3 (A) The employee housing is occupied by employees or
4 former employees of the plantation who have a
5 property interest in the land;

6 (B) The employee housing units not owned by their
7 occupants shall be rented or leased at affordable
8 rates for agricultural workers; or

9 (C) The agricultural support buildings shall be
10 rented or leased to agricultural business
11 operators or agricultural support services;

12 (13) Agricultural tourism conducted on a working farm, or a
13 farming operation as defined in section 165-2, for the
14 enjoyment, education, or involvement of visitors;
15 provided that the agricultural tourism activity is
16 accessory and secondary to the principal agricultural
17 use and does not interfere with surrounding farm
18 operations; provided further that this paragraph shall
19 apply only to a county that has adopted ordinances
20 regulating agricultural tourism under section 205-5;



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1 (14) Agricultural tourism activities, including overnight
2 accommodations of twenty-one days or less, for any one
3 stay within a county; provided that this paragraph
4 shall apply only to a county that includes at least
5 three islands and has adopted ordinances regulating
6 agricultural tourism activities pursuant to section
7 205-5; provided further that the agricultural tourism
8 activities coexist with a bona fide agricultural
9 activity. For the purposes of this paragraph, "bona
10 fide agricultural activity" means a farming operation
11 as defined in section 165-2;

12 (15) Wind energy facilities, including the appurtenances
13 associated with the production and transmission of
14 wind generated energy; provided that the wind energy
15 facilities and appurtenances are compatible with
16 agriculture uses and cause minimal adverse impact on
17 agricultural land;

18 (16) Biofuel processing facilities, including the
19 appurtenances associated with the production and
20 refining of biofuels that is normally considered
21 directly accessory and secondary to the growing of the



1 energy feedstock; provided that biofuel processing
2 facilities and appurtenances do not adversely impact
3 agricultural land and other agricultural uses in the
4 vicinity.

5 For the purposes of this paragraph:

6 "Appurtenances" means operational infrastructure
7 of the appropriate type and scale for economic
8 commercial storage and distribution, and other similar
9 handling of feedstock, fuels, and other products of
10 biofuel processing facilities.

11 "Biofuel processing facility" means a facility
12 that produces liquid or gaseous fuels from organic
13 sources such as biomass crops, agricultural residues,
14 and oil crops, including palm, canola, soybean, and
15 waste cooking oils; grease; food wastes; and animal
16 residues and wastes that can be used to generate
17 energy;

18 (17) Agricultural-energy facilities, including
19 appurtenances necessary for an agricultural-energy
20 enterprise; provided that the primary activity of the
21 agricultural-energy enterprise is agricultural



1 activity. To be considered the primary activity of an
2 agricultural-energy enterprise, the total acreage
3 devoted to agricultural activity shall be no less than
4 ninety per cent of the total acreage of the
5 agricultural-energy enterprise. The agricultural-
6 energy facility shall be limited to lands owned,
7 leased, licensed, or operated by the entity conducting
8 the agricultural activity.

9 ~~[As used in]~~ For the purposes of this paragraph:

10 "Agricultural activity" means any activity
11 described in paragraphs (1) to (3) of this subsection.

12 "Agricultural-energy enterprise" means an
13 enterprise that integrally incorporates an
14 agricultural activity with an agricultural-energy
15 facility.

16 "Agricultural-energy facility" means a facility
17 that generates, stores, or distributes renewable
18 energy as defined in section 269-91 or renewable fuel
19 including electrical or thermal energy or liquid or
20 gaseous fuels from products of agricultural activities
21 from agricultural lands located in the State.



1 "Appurtenances" means operational infrastructure
2 of the appropriate type and scale for the economic
3 commercial generation, storage, distribution, and
4 other similar handling of energy, including equipment,
5 feedstock, fuels, and other products of agricultural-
6 energy facilities;

7 (18) Construction and operation of wireless communication
8 antennas, including small wireless facilities;
9 provided that, for the purposes of this paragraph,
10 "wireless communication antenna" means communications
11 equipment that is either freestanding or placed upon
12 or attached to an already existing structure and that
13 transmits and receives electromagnetic radio signals
14 used in the provision of all types of wireless
15 communications services; provided further that "small
16 wireless facilities" shall have the same meaning as
17 defined in section 206N-2; provided further that
18 nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to permit
19 the construction of any new structure that is not
20 deemed a permitted use under this subsection;

1 (19) Agricultural education programs conducted on a farming
2 operation as defined in section 165-2, for the
3 education and participation of the general public;
4 provided that the agricultural education programs are
5 accessory and secondary to the principal agricultural
6 use of the parcels or lots on which the agricultural
7 education programs are to occur and do not interfere
8 with surrounding farm operations. For the purposes of
9 this paragraph, "agricultural education programs"
10 means activities or events designed to promote
11 knowledge and understanding of agricultural activities
12 and practices conducted on a farming operation as
13 defined in section 165-2;

14 (20) Solar energy facilities that do not occupy more than
15 ten per cent of the acreage of the parcel, or twenty
16 acres of land, whichever is lesser or for which a
17 special use permit is granted pursuant to section
18 205-6; provided that this use shall not be permitted
19 on lands with soil classified by the land study
20 bureau's detailed land classification as overall
21 (master) productivity rating class A;



1 (21) Solar energy facilities on lands with soil classified
2 by the land study bureau's detailed land
3 classification as overall (master) productivity rating
4 B or C for which a special use permit is granted
5 pursuant to section 205-6; provided that:

6 (A) The area occupied by the solar energy facilities
7 is also made available for compatible
8 agricultural activities at a lease rate that is
9 at least fifty per cent below the fair market
10 rent for comparable properties;

11 (B) Proof of financial security to decommission the
12 facility is provided to the satisfaction of the
13 appropriate county planning commission before the
14 date of commencement of commercial generation;
15 and

16 (C) Solar energy facilities shall be decommissioned
17 at the owner's expense according to the following
18 requirements:

19 (i) Removal of all equipment related to the
20 solar energy facility within twelve months

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1 of the conclusion of operation or useful
2 life; and

3 (ii) Restoration of the disturbed earth to
4 substantially the same physical condition as
5 existed before the development of the solar
6 energy facility.

7 For the purposes of this paragraph, "agricultural
8 activities" means the activities described in
9 paragraphs (1) to (3);

10 (22) Geothermal resources exploration and geothermal
11 resources development, as defined under section 182-1;

12 (23) Hydroelectric facilities, including the appurtenances
13 associated with the production and transmission of
14 hydroelectric energy, subject to section 205-2;
15 provided that the hydroelectric facilities and their
16 appurtenances:

17 (A) Shall consist of a small hydropower facility as
18 defined by the United States Department of
19 Energy, including:

20 (i) Impoundment facilities using a dam to store
21 water in a reservoir;



(ii) A diversion or run-of-river facility that channels a portion of a river through a canal or channel; and

(iii) Pumped storage facilities that store energy by pumping water uphill to a reservoir at higher elevation from a reservoir at a lower elevation to be released to turn a turbine to generate electricity;

(B) Comply with the state water code, chapter 174C;

(C) Shall, if over five hundred kilowatts in hydroelectric generating capacity, have the approval of the commission on water resource management, including a new instream flow standard established for any new hydroelectric facility; and

(D) Do not impact or impede the use of agricultural land or the availability of surface or ground water for all uses on all parcels that are served by the ground water sources or streams for which hydroelectric facilities are considered; or



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1 (24) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary,
2 composting and co-composting operations; provided that
3 operations that process their own green waste and do
4 not require permits from the department of health
5 shall use the finished composting product only on the
6 operation's own premises to minimize the potential
7 spread of invasive species."

8 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
9 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

10 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

11
INTRODUCED BY:





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Report Title:

Department of Agriculture; Land Use; Rodeos

Description:

Authorizes rodeos on lands that are zoned for agricultural use.

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